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Country programme document for El Salvador (2016-2020)

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I. Programme rationale

1. From a country affected by armed conflict with scarce political liberties in the 1980s, El Salvador has consolidated its democracy. In recent years, peaceful electoral processes have resulted in government alternation and improved citizen participation mechanisms. In the 2014 presidential elections, participation rates increased to almost 60 per cent.[1] Despite this progress, the country's ideological polarization is still above Latin American averages.[2] This impairs its capacity to build national agreements around public policies that are critical for human development. Moreover, low participation rates persist in decision-making positions among certain demographic groups, particularly women (27 per cent of parliament members, 11 per cent of mayors and 33 per cent of judges in the Supreme Court of Justice).

2. El Salvador has made significant progress in reducing poverty as a result of the implementation of a new generation of social policies. In 2013, the share of income-poor households decreased to 29.6 per cent (26.2 per cent urban; 36 per cent rural)[3] from levels ranging near 40 per cent in previous years (2008, 2011). However, from a multidimensional perspective, there is a greater incidence of deprivations that restrict human development potential as well as people's rights and opportunities to participate in society. At the national level, 83.5 per cent of households suffer education-related deprivations (school absenteeism, educational lags, inadequate early childhood care and insufficient adult education); 52.2 per cent face poor housing conditions; 78.7 per cent of households have at least one member with employment-related deprivations (unemployed, underemployed, job instability, no access to social security or child labour); 64.3 per cent lack proper access to health care, basic services and food security; and 76.1 per cent face inadequate habitat conditions (lack of recreational spaces, environmental risks or exposure to crime and insecurity). These indicators show wide gaps in terms of sex, age and geography, with women, children and youth in rural areas facing the greatest disadvantages. Adopting a multidimensional approach to poverty measurement reflects the commitment of recent governments to overcome structural poverty and inequality.

3. Insufficient access to employment and sustainable livelihoods is one of the most widespread deprivations in the country. Only one in four members of the labour force has a decent job.[4] Women and youth have limited participation in labour markets and limited access to full-time work: the rate of economic participation for women is 49 per cent compared to 81 per cent for men and household chores continue to be the main obstacle to paid work for women. In rural areas, the rate of decent employment is only 7.5 per cent and low social security coverage is a common characteristic. These employment-related deprivations are, inter alia, the results of decades of slow economic growth and of economic policies that in addition to being disconnected from social policies, have favored consumption and imports at the expense of investment, local production and environmental conservation. Today El Salvador faces the critical challenge of transforming its economy to promote decent employment, build human capacities and guarantee the enjoyment of rights.

4. Vulnerability to natural disasters and the effects of climate change are objective constraints to the guarantee of people's rights, as the country is frequently required to recover from substantial human, physical and economic losses. Between 1980 and 2012, El Salvador had an average of 1.5 natural disasters annually (with yearly losses estimated at $470 million, equivalent to more than 2 per cent of gross domestic product and about 15 per cent of gross capital formation). Between

[1] Supreme Electoral Tribunal, 2014.
[2] Project of Latin American Parliamentary Elites, 2012 and Latin American Public Opinion Project, 2012.
[3] General Directorate of Statistics and Census, 2013.
[4] International Labour Organization and UNDP 2014.

1990 and 2011, it suffered the most damage and loss of 16 countries in the region.[5] Based on human and economic losses, it ranked 12 of 161 countries.[6]

5. El Salvador is among the most violent countries in the world. Since 2009, citizen insecurity is the main concern expressed by the population,[7] as reflected in the high number of homicides. In 2014, there were 61 violent deaths for every 100,000 people, more than twice the Latin American average and almost 10 times the global average. In recent years, homicide rates have fluctuated due to the truce among gangs and expectations of negotiations within such groups. Homicide rates among young men remain consistently high, as does the persistent and invisible violence against women in its different forms (e.g., almost 90 per cent of victims of sexual and domestic violence are women). Other crimes such as extortion have intensified, with yet unknown economic implications.

6. The high levels of deprivations, gaps and vulnerabilities, framed in a historical context of inequality and exclusion, contribute not only to violence but also to displacement and migration of people who search for a safer and more stable life. In 2014, the issue of unaccompanied migrant children re-emerged as a critical problem.

7. A crucial development challenge in El Salvador is thus the persistently large number of people facing limitations to the exercise of their right to lead a decent, productive and harmonious life. This is evident not only in the lack of access to certain quality basic goods and services (food, education, health, housing, security and recreation), but also in the huge gaps in access affecting rural areas and urban slums, women and youth. This challenge requires the development and implementation of more integrated and inclusive public policies based on equity, rights and gender which address capacity-building during the life cycle and reduce socioeconomic and environmental vulnerabilities. There is also a need for political agreements and national consensus to address these challenges. Capacities need to be strengthened to implement public policies at the local level that are consistent with a sustainable human development approach. Finally, cultural factors that reproduce discrimination, exclusion and violence should be addressed.

8. Under the 2012-2015 country programme, UNDP helped to consolidate electoral democracy and increase participation in electoral processes and policy dialogue forums. UNDP supported the introduction of a quota system for women as candidates for public positions by promoting legal reforms and public debates. Similarly, UNDP contributed to bridging gaps in voter turnout by building the capacities of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal to implement residential and overseas voting. Despite these achievements, in the 2015 elections for parliament and municipal councils, the Tribunal experienced a 25-day delay in reporting the results, which indicates the need for further institutional strengthening.

9. UNDP also contributed to poverty reduction by providing support to contextualize and mainstream multidimensional poverty measurement, expanding poverty-reduction programmes promoted by the Government and improving their income-generating components. These achievements hinged on advocacy, knowledge management, institutional capacity-building and support to the implementation of project activities.

10. UNDP promoted political dialogue as an effective strategy to influence the public agenda, linking stakeholders to achieve agreements on priorities, tools and policies. UNDP played a key role as facilitator, technical reference point and promoter of knowledge generation for informed debates. While past UNDP support was limited to specific projects (e.g., congresswomen's group, Human Development Report, political analysis and prospective scenarios) relying mostly on the participation of elites, recent experiences such as collaboration with the National Council for

[5] United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and OSSO Corporation, 2013.
[6] Global Climate Risk Index, 2015.
[7] University Institute of Public Opinion, 2014.

Citizen Security and Coexistence have shown the advantages of reaching out to other stakeholders (e.g., churches, private sector, media), traditionally marginalized groups (youth, women, indigenous groups and the lesbian, gay, bisexual transgender and intersexual population) and citizens at large. Involving decision-making bodies has also been useful to guarantee the coordination and sustainability of dialogues, as in the case of the Inter-Party Dialogue.

11. External and internal assessments of the programme have stressed the need for the country office to deepen its efforts to mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment in the design and implementation of programmes and projects.[8] They also indicate the need to articulate UNDP work in the areas of policy advice, advocacy, knowledge management and multilevel capacity-building in all projects to maximize the programme's development impact.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

12. During 2016-2020, UNDP will focus on four priorities to acknowledge and enforce social, economic, civil, political, cultural and environmental rights.

Universal and equitable access to and coverage of basic goods and services

13. UNDP will support the Government in expanding access to universal coverage of basic services. It will promote a strategy for building national capacities for social and public investment planning, funding and implementation, and for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national and local policies. Specifically, UNDP will promote the introduction of indicators at the municipal, subregional and regional levels, including the multidimensional poverty index. It will continue supporting social infrastructure projects to bring basic services closer to traditionally excluded areas (rural and marginalized urban communities) and to mainstream public investment policies and competitiveness.

14. In the area of health care, UNDP will support decentralization of services and the implementation of community responses for the prevention and treatment of disease. In the face of widespread insecurity, UNDP will elaborate a strategy to strengthen multilevel capacities to consolidate local citizen security management, build social resilience and assist population groups that are vulnerable to violence and crime (including youth and women); scale up best practices for local prevention; establish effective cross-sectoral and territorial coordination channels; promote informed and evidence-based decision-making; and help to develop policies to guarantee integral care and protection of victims of violence, with a special focus on the design and implementation of mechanisms to access justice, particularly for women.

Decent work and sustainable livelihoods

15. UNDP will contribute to the creation of paths to sustainable human development and the implementation of solutions for increased access to and use of efficient and sustainable energy, by promoting local economic development and strengthening the capacities of national institutions and economic units to foster decent work. Efforts will focus on expanding opportunities for women and youth who are living in poverty, excluded or with unstable jobs; small-scale farmers; female-headed productive units; indigenous populations; and migration-affected communities. UNDP will provide policy advice; continue its multilevel capacity development projects; enhance productive linkages between economic units and sectors; and support the coordination of actors at the local level. Emphasis will be placed on promoting value chains, conservation and management of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services (terrestrial and marine, including mangroves) for reducing socioeconomic and environmental vulnerability and expanding work opportunities. UNDP will also support efforts to promote dialogue in order to reach national agreements on strategies for decent work and sustainable livelihoods.

[8] UNDP Gender Equality Certification Programme 2013 and 2014.

Basic consensus that guarantee people's full exercise of their rights

16. UNDP will strengthen its dialogue promotion strategy as a tool for democratic consolidation and building consensus around national priorities, including issues that arose from the post-2015 consultation process: (a) security; (b) education; (c) employment, public investment and productivity; and (d) environmental sustainability and vulnerability. UNDP will: maintain its role as the technical secretariat of established councils (National Council for Citizen Security and Coexistence and National Council on Education); promote the creation of new forums for dialogue; ensure the participation and representation of traditionally excluded population groups including women and youth; and encourage an enabling institutional policy framework for political and citizen engagement. Special emphasis will be placed on innovation, continuous exchange of best practices from different national and international dialogue experiences.

17. The consolidation of interparty political dialogue processes will promote agreements, securing their sustainability. In addition to focusing on women's political participation, UNDP will make available its research and knowledge products to dialogue forums, reaffirming its policy leadership (e.g., human development reports, prospective country analyses). This will mainstream human rights, sustainable human development and gender equity, while creating synergies among programme areas, scaling up development results for better public policies. UNDP will build national capacities to promote access to public information, transparency, anti-corruption and accountability and overall to advance the realization of citizens' rights.

Human resilience to natural events

18. UNDP will focus on promoting sustainable urban development models, helping to ensure disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate change governance, post-disaster recovery and the mainstreaming of DRR and climate change adaptation in national and local development plans. A knowledge management strategy will disseminate an integral vision on the relationship between urban development, environment, climate change, DRR, recovery and human development, raising awareness of the most vulnerable areas and populations, scaling up proven methodologies and approaches and promoting decision-making (e.g., Environmental Sustainability Cabinet, Permanent Forum on Vulnerability). Drawing on lessons learned from multilevel articulation work (national and local), UNDP will continue its institutional capacity-building strategy for the design, implementation and execution of DRR plans and policies, promoting integrated resilience measures for populations facing environmental risks. This work will focus on populations who live in vulnerable areas, particularly in coastal-marine and wetland areas and urban and peri-urban areas. The participation and leadership of rural and indigenous women will be promoted in the design, coordination, dialogue and implementation of DRR policies, plans and actions.

19. These four areas are linked with national priorities as established by the Government in its five-year development plan (2014-2019). These areas are aligned with outcomes 3, 1, 2, and 5 respectively of the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2014-2017 and with outcomes 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). They are also linked to the UNDP gender equality strategy 2014-2017, the post-2015 agenda and sustainable development goals.

20. UNDP has maintained a broad network of partnerships with national and international stakeholders including the executive, legislative and judiciary state branches, the Public Prosecutor's Office, municipal governments, the United Nations system, multilateral development institutions and funds, academia, civil society, trade unions and the private sector. The country programme will advance and expand these partnerships based on their comparative advantages, creating synergies around the four expected, ensuring greater aid efficiency. UNDP also expects to leverage counterpart relations by supporting government-promoted dialogue. Other actions include: supporting El Salvador's membership of the Oxford Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network, which would promote cooperation agreements with other countries that

have adopted multidimensional poverty measurements (Colombia, Ecuador and Mexico); promoting exchanges with Mexico and Uruguay, among others, to build government capacities in the preparation of expert climate change studies; strengthening cooperation among local governments in Central America on water governance; and establishing new partnerships with public administration specialized policy centres. UNDP will design a South-South and triangular cooperation strategy to mainstream and coordinate these exchanges and diversify funding sources. Additionally, it will review its partnership strategies with: (a) the private sector, to promote common interest initiatives (public-private partnerships and corporate social responsibility) and greater commitment on opportunities for decent work and sustainable livelihood; (b) local stakeholders to promote policy and programme coordination and implementation; (c) beneficiaries and traditionally excluded groups, to increase levels of participation and improve citizen enforcement; and (d) the Central American Integration System, to promote regional development. Finally, in the context of inter-agency work, UNDP will continue to promote joint programming and to consolidate the Delivering as One initiative and its standard operations procedures.

III. Programme and risk management

21. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal controls framework.

22. The main risks are related to political polarization, high insecurity, fiscal fragility and susceptibility to natural disasters. Management activities include promotion of areas of cooperation that will favour the sustainability of policies and promote broader citizen engagement and active social monitoring. This is expected to be encouraged by the adoption of flexible strategies and strengthening of partners' development strategies. Ongoing analyses of counterpart capacities, as well as the risks and implications of the adverse natural events based on different evaluations, studies and internal information will provide programme feedback and timely actions to mitigate fiscal, environmental and social sustainability risks.

23. As El Salvador is a middle-income country, availability of external resources is one of the main risks for the success of the programme. UNDP will continue its resource mobilization efforts with the Government by strengthening its traditional position of legitimacy, transparency and neutrality. Efforts will be complemented with South-South cooperation and new funding sources. UNDP will seek to expand the project portfolio to multi-stakeholder projects through partnerships with the private sector and other development partners. UNDP will also strengthen its strategic alliance with the Government through projects such as the national human development report and the regional Political Analysis and Prospective Scenarios Project, as well as political dialogue. This will be complemented by high-quality projects and actions leading to more solid results-based management. To secure synergies, the management of the programme portfolio will adopt an integrated approach.

24. Programme implementation will be guided by the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, guaranteeing a solid foundation for programmatic risk management and mitigation. Project boards are expected to continue providing a participatory platform with the Government and stakeholder representatives in decision-making and results ownership.

25. The programme is expected to be implemented at the national level. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the coordination counterpart with UNDP. All actions will be coordinated jointly with the Technical Planning Secretariat of the Presidency. Under the National Plan for Cooperation

Efficiency,[9] UNDP will support the full adoption of the Delivering as One initiative and its standard operations procedures; and will aim at improved coordination actions with other development partners. UNDP will continue promoting national ownership and leadership, with an emphasis on national implementation modalities in programme execution. Civil society organizations are expected to participate based on their comparative advantage. Direct UNDP implementation will be a project execution option to secure sustainable results in case of conflict or disaster situations, or when sensitivity requires neutrality in implementation. UNDP may take part in modalities of direct budgetary support within the scope of its mandate and under existing policies and procedures.

26. UNDP will continue cooperating in emergency response in coordination with other members of the United Nations system. Likewise and upon the request of the Government, UNDP fast-track policies and procedures can be implemented.

27. UNDP will fully adopt the harmonized approach to cash transfers. UNDP will base its management arrangements on capacity evaluations to identify counterpart areas that require capacity-building, increased efficiency and reduction of fiduciary and management risks.

V. Monitoring and evaluation

28. To maximize links with the UNDP Strategic Plan, the UNDAF and national priorities, the country programme will be monitored based on a combination of indicators disaggregated by gender and other variables, as applicable. Programme monitoring and evaluation will be carried out with the close involvement of the Government. Under the Delivering as One approach, UNDP will coordinate and collaborate in the follow-up, progress analysis towards outcomes, enabling factors and risks, lessons learned, partnership and resource strategies. It will support the development of indices and data collection on indicators following the monitoring and evaluation plan in line with what has been established in the UNDAF and country programme document. UNDP will use national information sources (General Directorate of Statistics and Census, reports and databases from line ministries, sectoral bodies) and other national and international sources) if applicable.

29. UNDP will support national institutions in the development of information, developing their monitoring, evaluation and analysis capacities in coordination with the United Nations system and other development partners, while strengthening a national culture on the use of information for decision-making.

30. Considering the need to expand the quality of the programme's monitoring and evaluation capacities, sustained actions to build the capacities of the country office and counterpart staff will be implemented while strengthening and diversifying information tools, data quality assurance measures and capacity analysis for decision-making. Progress follow-up for projects will be implemented through the project boards, including partners and beneficiaries. Based on the critical characteristics and risk factors of the projects, information validation tools from workplans, progress reports and other material documents will be used, including field visits, focus groups, brief surveys and specific verifications, with a reasonable monitoring and evaluation budget to be ensured in all projects. Quarterly and annual project follow-up will form the basis to coordinate the UNDP contribution to the achievement of UNDAF outcomes.

31. UNDP will be at all times responsible for its contribution to the development outcomes established in the country programme. For this purpose, the evaluation plan, based on a combination of outcome, project and thematic evaluations, will support programme improvements and accountability, thus generating knowledge. While the country office has maintained high standards for the quality of evaluations, additional efforts will improve the use of

[9] Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2012.

the evaluations based on an emphasis on national engagement and ownership. Efforts will be made towards joint evaluations and impact assessments with different partners. The results of these evaluations will inform the evaluations conducted under the UNDAF.

32. The research agenda for 2016-2020 will be linked directly to the expected outcomes and will include the following issues: human development and youth in the territories and reduction of gaps and inequalities; state challenges in terms of development planning, civil service, transparency and accountability; climate scenarios for the period 2050-2100; national vulnerability, resilience and progress analyses using a multidimensional lens; and construction of power dynamics from a gender perspective. UNDP will establish alliances with the United Nations system; develop joint research with academia, research centres and think tanks; engage academic leaders and representatives from different areas in technical and political debate forums; and establish closer links with regional UNDP offices.

33. The evaluation plan and research agenda will be reviewed regularly to ensure their relevance for programme management.

Annex. Results and resources framework for El Salvador (2016-2020)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: (i) Increase citizen security levels; (ii) gradually secure access and coverage to universal basic health care services for Salvadorians; (iii) accelerate progress towards an equitable and inclusive society; and (iv) gradually secure access and benefits of adequate housing and habitats for Salvadorians.				
UNDAF OUTCOME 1: The population enjoys a better coverage and universal and equitable access to goods and basic services of quality.				
Strategic Plan 2014-2017 Outcome 3: Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services				
UNDAF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET/S	**DATA SOURCES AND COLLECTION FREQUENCY, AND RESPONSIBILE PARTIES)**	**INDICATIVE PRODUCTS OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME (including indicators, baselines and targets).**	**MAIN PARTNER/COUNTERPART FRAMEWORKS**	**INDICATIVE RESOURCES PER OUTCOME ($)**
Indicator: Multidimensional poverty rate (both male and female household heads) **Baseline:** 2013: 39.1%* (female household heads: 37.1%, male household heads: 40.2%) **Target:** 29.1% (female household heads: 27.1%, male household heads: 30.2%) *Preliminary figures **Indicator:** Gender-disaggregated victimization rate **Baseline:** 2014: 21.6% (women: 17.9% and men: 25.9%) **Target:** 16.6% (women: 12.9% and men: 20.9%) **Indicator:** Per capita public social spending **Baseline**: 2012: $564.2 **Target:** $700.00	**Source:** Multi-purpose Household Survey **Collection frequency:** Biannual **Responsible:** Technical Planning Secretariat of the Presidency *(Secretaría Técnica y de Planificación de la Presidencia* (STPP); General Directorate of Statistics and Census (*Dirección General de Estadísticas y Censos*) (DIGESTYC) **Source:** Yearly evaluation survey, University Institute of Public Opinion **Collection frequency:** Annual **Responsible:** University of Central America Jose Simeon Cañas. University Institute of Public Opinion **Source:** STPP **Collection frequency:** Annual **Responsible:** STPP	**1. Selected public institutions improve their public investment planning and implementation capacities at the national and local levels** Indicator: % of executed public investments Baseline 2014: 56.25% Target 70% **2. Targeted public institutions with effective, efficient and transparent management tools.** Indicator: Number of institutions with new information and management systems. Baseline 1 (2013: STPP-Project Management System for Governance) Target 5 Indicator: Number of laws reformed for public management efficiency. Baseline: 0 Target 2 Indicator: Rate of progress in the implementation of indicator system for development planning at the municipal level Baseline 2014:None Target: System under implementation **3. Institutions of security and criminal justice sector with improved capacities to articulate an effective evidence-based response to violence.** Indicator: Reforms to institutional and policy framework that favor the effectiveness and coordination of the criminal security and justice system. Baseline: 2015: None	STPP; Ministry of Public Works, Transportation, Housing and Urban Development; Social Investment Fund for Local Development; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Autonomous Executive Port Commission; National Authority of Aqueduct and Sewers; Ministry of Justice and Public Security; Ministry of Economy; Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare; Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance; country coordinating mechanisms; Ministry of Education; Salvadoran Institute of Social Security; Salvadoran Institute for Teachers' Welfare; Ministry of Labor and Social Provision; Ministry of Finance; Fund for the Protection of the Wounded and Disabled; the judiciary; Attorney General of the Republic; Prosecutor General of the Republic; Counsel for the Defence of Human Rights; Legislative Assembly; municipal governments, organizations under the Local Economic Development Association; trade unions, corporations, think tanks, academia, professional organizations, churches,	**Regular: $352,000** **Other: $188,352,000 (Government: $183,744,000; Third parties: $4,608,000)**

	Target Approved reforms Indicator: Rate of progress in the implementation of the integrated statistics system of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security operating Baseline: 2014: None Target: Integrated statistics system established and implemented **4. Population in priority municipalities with institutional violence prevention mechanisms and a system to care and protect victims.** Indicator: Number of cases (gender disaggregated and age) served by local prevention bodies Baseline: 0 Target: 40,000 cases (25% women, 30% below age 18) Indicator: % of youth aged 16-29 (gender-disaggregated) out of school and not working in 50 selected municipalities Baseline: 60% women and 30% men Target: 40% women and 20% men Indicator: Number of municipalities that develop programmes to care and protect victims of violence. Baseline: 0 Target: 17 **5. Victims of violence with institutional tools to secure access to justice** Indicator: Number of specialized mechanisms to access justice by women. Baseline: 2015: None Target: 1 Indicator: Number of cases of violence against women served by specialized mechanisms Baseline: 2015: 0 Target: 500 Indicator: % of homicides, femicides and rape cases brought to trial Baseline: total cases: 21% (homicides 15%; femicides 37%; rape 27%) Target: 30% (homicides 24%; femicides 46%; rape 36%)	media, United Nations agencies, cooperation partners.	

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Activate the national economy to create opportunities and prosperity for households, companies and the country at large.				
UNDAF OUTCOME 2: The population enjoys greater opportunities for access to a decent employment and sustainable livelihoods, contributing to the productive and inclusive growth				
Strategic Plan Outcome: 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded				
INDICATOR: Decent employment rate, disaggregated by geographical area and gender **Baseline:** 2013: 24.6 (Rural: 7.5, Urban: 33.4; Female: 23.5, Male: 25.3* **Target:** 33.0 (Rural: 10.0, Urban: 44.3, Female: 31.5, Male: 33.9) * An age-disaggregated index will be built. **Indicator:** Number of hectares of ecosystems under sustainable natural resource management **Baseline**: 500,000 **Target:** 550,000 **Indicator:** Share of renewable energies in the energy matrix. **Baseline:** 60% (2013) **Target:** 75%	**Collection frequency:** Annual **Source:** Own estimates based on Multi-purpose Household Survey **Responsible: Ministry of Economy**/DIGESTYC **Collection frequency:** every four years **Source:** Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Reports; Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock reports **Responsible:** Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources/Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock **Collection frequency:** Annual **Source:** National Energy Council Reports **Responsible: National Energy Council**	**1.Targeted territories reactivated with the implementation of public policies and economic initiatives** Indicator: Number of employments created disaggregated by gender Baseline: 2014: 1405 (536 men and 869 women) Target:11,405 (4,536 men and 6,869 women) Indicator: Number of public economic and employment policies implemented Baseline: 2014:3 Target:5 **2. Productive units and businesses in targeted sectors improve their market access, favoring the inclusion of women and youth** Indicator: Number of productive units linked to productive chains. Baseline: 2014:32 Target:132 Indicator: % of productive units led by women and youth taking part in productive chains Baseline: to be determined Target:50% Indicator: Number of businesses with affirmative actions to employ women and youth. Baseline: to be determined Target:5 Indicator: % of productive units reporting increases greater than 15% in sales volume Baseline: 2014:60% Target:80% **3. Targeted rural productive units improving their productive capacities, applying sustainable technologies and generating livelihoods for women and youth** Indicator: % of producer associations improving their organizational and management capacities	Ministry of the Governor's Office; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, STPP; Ministry of Economy; Ministry of Tourism; Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources; National Commission for Micro and Small Enterprises; municipal governments; El Salvador Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Associations of Local Economic Development, corporate organizations, think tanks, academia, trade unions, professional organizations, churches, media; United Nations agencies cooperation partners	**Regular: $300,000** **Other: $50,660,000 (Government: $11.610,000; Third parties: $39,050,000)**

		Baseline: 0 Target: 25%		
		Indicator: % of producers in priority areas applying sustainable farm technologies Baseline: to be determined Target: 70%		
		Indicator: Number of rural micro-enterprises created by rural women and youth Baseline: 0 Target: 130		
		4. Conditions for the economic empowerment of women have been promoted		
		Indicator: Number of productive units and businesses certifying in gender equality Baseline: 2015: 0 Target: 15		
		Indicator: % increase in female employment in targeted businesses Baseline: 0% Target: 10%		
		Indicator: Number of government entities adopting the gender seal Baseline: 2015: 0 Target: 3		
		Indicator: Rate of progress in the implementation of a national care system Baseline: 2015: None Target: A national care system under implementation		
		5. Systems of national accounts revealing unpaid productive work		
		Indicator: Rate of progress in the inclusion of satellite accounts of unpaid reproductive work into national accounts Baseline: 2015: None Target: National accounts including satellite accounts		
		6. Measures have been taken for reliable, sustainable and efficient energy use.		
		Indicator: Metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions avoided Baseline: 2014: 42,000 Target: 200,000		
		Indicator: Number of entities taking integral low-carbon development measures		

		Baseline: 2015:0 Target 20 **7. Developed solutions for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services maintenance** Indicator: Number of funded cross-institutional agreements adopted for biodiversity conservation, management and monitoring in protected areas and/or wetlands Baseline: 2014: 40 Target 70 **8. Key areas in the country have increased their capacities to access climate funding** Indicator: Number of (public and private) entities with systems to access, implement, monitor, report and verify climate funding Baseline: 2015: 0 Target 20 Indicator: Number of proposals for funding to climate change subject to national and international management Baseline 2015 2 Target 5		

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Advance towards an agreement-seeking State, focused on citizens and results-oriented.				
UNDAF OUTCOME 3: El Salvador enjoys new essential country agreements that enabled the population and the people in vulnerable situations and excluded, to enjoy the full exercise of their rights.				
Strategic Plan 2014-2017 Outcome 2: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance				
Indicator: Institutional Confidence Index **Baseline:** 2012: 58.2 **Target:** 60 **Indicator:%** of citizen participation in elections gender disaggregated **Baseline:** 2014: 59.4% (57% men and 62% women) **Target:** Presidential 2019: 70% **Indicator:** % of public positions held by women	**Source:** Latin American Public Opinion Project **Collection frequency:** Every two years **Responsible:** Universidad de Vandervilt **Source:** Supreme Electoral Court and Legislative Assembly **Collection frequency:** Per each electoral event **Responsible:** Supreme Electoral Court	**1. Participatory, effective and transparent dialogue mechanisms and processes established for national and local priorities** Indicator: Number of public policy discussion forums established at the national and local levels Baseline: 2014: 1 (national) Target: 20 (national: 5 and local: 15) Indicator: Number of Salvadoran society sectors participating in dialogue forums Baseline: 2014: 5 (government, private firms, academia, trade unions, and social movements) Target: 8 (youth, women, LGBTI) **2. Mechanisms established to generate and share knowledge regarding development solutions.**	Governance and Communications Department, STPP, Secretariat of Citizen Participation, Transparency and Anti-corruption, economic, social and security-related ministries, Supreme Court of Justice, Legislative Assembly, Prosecutor General's Office, Counsel for the Defence of Human Rights, Attorney General's Office, Access to Public Information Institute,	**Regular: $1,000,000** **Other: $9,300,000 (Government)**

Baseline: 2015: Legislative Assembly 32% Municipal governments 11% Women trustees 11% Permanent city councilwomen 25% **Target:** Legislative Assembly 35% Municipal governments 30% Women trustees 20% Permanent city councilwomen 30% **Indicator:** Corruption Perception Index **Baseline:** 2014 35/10 **Target:** 39/10	**Source:** Supreme Electoral Court and Legislative Assembly **Collection frequency:** Per each electoral event **Responsible:** Supreme Electoral Court **Source:** Transparency International **Collection frequency:** Annually **Responsible:** Transparency International	Indicator: Evidence of using Human Development Index contents and proposals in policy debates and instruments Baseline: 2014 national human development report 2013 regional human development report(2009), and global Human Development Report (2014) extensively quoted in the five-year development plan 2014-2019 Target: 2016 national human development report is used as a reference source in national policy dialogue forums **3. The lead electoral management entity has improved capacities to guarantee fair and free elections.** Indicator: Share of population reporting to largely trust the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, disaggregated by gender Baseline: 2015 21% (54% of women and 46% of men) Target 40% (52% of women and 48% of men) **4.Women have increased participation spaces in politics and in the public sphere** Indicator: Number of policy frameworks promoting women's participation in politics and in the public sphere Baseline: 2014 1 Target 3 Indicator: Rate of progress in the development of a regional indicator system to monitor women's political participation Baseline: 2015: None Target: Regional indicator system customized for use at the national level Indicator: Number of women leaders who receive training in issues related to governance and political participation Baseline 2014 500 Target 1,000	Government Ethics Court Institute for Women's Development, Secretariat of Social Inclusion Institute of Legal Medicine, municipal governments. Civil society and corporate organizations, think tanks, women's organizations, academia, trade unions, professional organizations, churches, media, United Nations agencies, cooperation partners	
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Towards an environmentally sustainable economy and society that is resilient to climate change impacts.					
UNDAF OUTCOME 4: The population and those who are most vulnerable and excluded have increased their resilient capacities to face disasters, environmental degradation and the negative effects of climate change.					
Strategic Plan Outcome 5: Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change.					
Indicator: Number of casualties per every 100,000 people in climate-related disasters **Baseline**: 2013 0.59/100,000 **Target:** 0.49/100,000	**Source:** Global Climate Risk Index **Collection frequency:** Annually **Responsible:** Germanwatch	**1. Targeted municipalities and local actors improve their post-disaster recovery capacities** Indicator: Number of municipalities that mainstream post-disaster recovery in their risk management and civil protection plans. Baseline 2014 3 Target. 15	Environmental Sustainability and Vulnerability Cabinet, Ministry of the Governor's Office and Territorial Development, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of	**Regular: $212,000** **Other: $5,868,000 (Third parties: $5,868,000)**	

Indicator: El Salvador's position in Global Climate Risk Index (World Risk Index (WRI)) **Baseline**: 8°(2014) **Target:** 16°	**Source:** Global Risk Report (WRI) **Collection frequency:** Annually **Responsible:** United Nations University Institute for Environmental and Human Security	Indicator % of women participating in committees of civil protection at community level Baseline 2014 60% women and 40% men Target 60% women and 40% men Indicator % of women who strengthen their capacities in risk management and construction of resilience at the municipal level Baseline 2014 30% women and 70% men Target 50% women and 50% men **2. Institutional capacities have been developed to advance resilience in cities and communities** Indicator Number of institutions and municipalities having adopted integral measures to promote a resilient development Baseline 2014 1 Institution (Ministry of Public Works), two cities (San Salvador and Santa Tecla). Target 8 Institutions and 8 cities **3. Created cross- sector partnerships at the national and local levels to strengthen climate change adaptation and DRR.** Indicator Number of national and local-level agreements to promote and strengthen climate change architecture and/or DRR Baseline 2014 2 Target 8 **4. Targeted institutions have quality information for decision-making concerning climate change, DRR and local development).** Indicator Number of knowledge products developed in climate change, DRR and local development with a gender approach Baseline 2014 5 Target 15	Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Tourism, Presidential Secretariat for Vulnerability Issues, STPP, municipal governments, Union of Municipalities of the Republic of El Salvador, Institute for Municipal Development, civil society and business organizations, think tanks, women's organizations, academia, professional organizations, media, United Nations agencies, cooperation partners		